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STATE OF UTAH
Division of Oil, Gas & Mining

RECLAMATION PLAN FOR

TONY M MINE DEWATERING IMPOUNDMENT FACILITY

Current land uses on the site are grazing, wildlife habitat, and mineral exploration and development. The overburden, waste or rejected materials have not been classifed as acid or alkali producing. The vegetation which is presently found on the proposed dewatering pond site is a very sparse cover of xerophytic plants. Atriplex sp. and some annual Eriogonum sp. comprise the dominant vegetation. Large areas are totally barren of vegetation. The topography on the site consists of numerous gullies and small hillocks. The surface soils are composed of highly plastic clayey silts and silty clays which are derivatives of the clay stone which is normally found at a depth of from one to two feet in the area. The surface soils of the borrow area contain very little organic material. Soil samples will be taken prior to construction to determine pH and other factors. The elevation is approximately 4,850 feet above sea level. The soil has a poorly differentiated profile and low natural fertility.

Upon completion of mining activities and the abandonment of the mine, the proposed pond will be reclaimed to become self-draining and nonimpounding. However, small amounts of runoff may be entrapped in small catchments if a water harvesting system is constructed during reclamation. The dam will be breached to allow overflow. Some of the material from the dam will be spread over the sediment in the dewatering pond prior to the respreading of the stockpiled topsoil. The

slopes that will result from the contouring will generally be gentle and should present very little erosion potential. The dam face will be stabilized vegetatively. Where the overflow from the dam is designed to occur will be protected from erosion. Revegetation of the site where the temporary topsoil stockpile was located will be revegetated immediately after its removal using accepted methods. No maximum grading slope will be greater than the natural angle of repose. All surface facilities, i.e., pumping stations, water tanks, etc. will be removed and the sites revegetated. Access roads and other associated disturbances will be reclaimed as their use becomes unnecessary.

Where feasible to do so, overburden that is suitable for use as a growth medium will be removed and stockpiled in the temporary stockpile as shown on the enclosed map. The temporary stockpile will be stabilized and posted to preclude erosion or disturbances. As is noted on the enclosed map the temporary topsoil stockpile is located out of major drainages.

Any areas that are disturbed that will not be used in the long-term, such as borrow areas, will be reclaimed on a contemperaneous basis. Generally, borrow areas will be constructed so that no resulting earth slopes will exceed a three to one, horizontal to vertical slope. This measure will help insure that there will be no slope stability problems within the borrow excavation areas and will

enhance revegetation success. It is presently thought that about 2.3 acres will be reclaimed immediately after abandonment of the borrow areas. Revegetation will be completed by Plateau Resources Limited or private contractors under field supervision of Plateau Resources' engineers and/or reclamation personnel. The seedbed will be prepared by ripping, scarifying and/or the redistribution of stockpiled topsoil in such a manner as to reduce erosion and the visual (aesthetic) impact.

Where topsoil is placed over the impoundment area, it will be tied to the substrate by ripping or scarifying to enhance root penetration. Mulches, fertilizers and other soil treatments will be used as determined by soil tests at the time of planting. It is presently thought that some form of mulch will be necessary in the final reclamation. Planting will be accomplished by one of the following methods depending upon soils and terrain: 1) seed drill, 2) broadcast and drag, and, 3) transplanting live rooted stock. Hydroseeding is rejected because of its low success rate in arid regions.

Grazing and forage potential on this site is extremely low. The proposed pond site is in a winter pasture, but very few cattle visit the site due to the lack of surface water.

The use of irrigation is not projected. However, if it appears feasible to do so at the time of final reclamation, a water harvesting system will be constructed on the larger disturbed areas.

The seeding mix for the disturbed areas will be comprised of indigenous species. If continuing research demonstrates the efficacy of introducing soil mycorrhiza and it appears economically feasible to do so, it will be used on the site.

Maintenance procedures for revegetation will be accomplished as necessary. The sites will be checked at least biannually by Plateau Resources personnel who will immediately augment any necessary steps in revegetation or erosion control. Critical sites and those not responding as projected will be checked more often.

Garbage and debris will not be allowed to accummulate on the site during construction or use of the facility. Trash and discarded materials will be disposed of properly.